

DRUGGISTS ARE CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL SALES

**Judson Cunningham and
Roland H. Childrey Are
Placed Under Arrest.**

**SAID TO HAVE TRADE IN
HABIT-FORMING DRUGS**

Detectives Intercept Notes Ex-
changed With Inmates of
City Jail.

CHILDREY ON SCHOOL BOARD

Claim Sales Were Made to Drug
Victims for Human-
ity's Sake.

Roland H. Childrey and Judson Cunningham, well-known druggists of the downtown section, and prominent in church, fraternal and business circles, were arrested yesterday afternoon by detectives from Police Headquarters on warrants charging them with the illegal sale of heroin and morphine. They are suspected of the police of being the source from which the drug traffic of the city springs, and their arrest is the result of untiring efforts during a long investigation. The police hold Childrey to be addicted to the use of drugs, and who are believed to have dispensed the opiates and other habit-forming drugs to the streets. These notes are said to have been handed to the police have secured the drugs. Both Childrey and Cunningham were released on their own recognizance by Justice P. J. McCrory, in the sum of \$200 each, for their appearance in Police Court this morning.

**NOTES ARE NOW IN
POSSESSION OF DETECTIVES**

Detective Sergeant Kregel has been investigating the drug traffic here for weeks, but it was not until recently that he was able to secure sufficient evidence to warrant arrests. Within the last ten days a Richmond physician, several alleged vendors and the two druggists have been arrested. Detective Kregel was assisted in the arrest of Childrey by Detective Sergeants Atkinson, Bailey and Wiltshire and Detective Gordon Smith. Detective Smith caused the arrest of Cunningham, securing his evidence from the arrest of Pompey Flournoy on Sunday afternoon, the alleged exchange of notes between the druggist and inmates of the City Jail and in a packet of the drug which a messenger boy is said to have obtained from Cunningham on a note written from the jail.

**BOTH DRUGGISTS ARE
WIDELY KNOWN CITIZENS**

Both Cunningham and Childrey are well known in Richmond. Childrey is a member of the City School Board from the First District. He is prominent in church work, and sings in the choir of the Leigh Street Baptist Church. His drug store is located at 23 North, Eighteenth Street, and he lives at 321 North Twenty-third Street. Mr. Cunningham, according to the directory, is manager for Scott's Drug Store, situated at Seventh and Franklin Streets. He lives at 1503 Grove Avenue. While he is said to be the manager of the store, detectives at Police Headquarters are authorized to state that he has been out of the Scott store several years ago and is running the business in the name of the man who made the store one of the most famous in the city. Childrey also has a drug store at Cunningham were at one time employed together in Scott's store, and have always been closely associated.

**NOTES EXCHANGED BETWEEN
LUMPKIN AND CHILDREY**

The arrest of Mr. Childrey is the direct result of the arrest of O. D. Lumpkin several weeks ago on a charge of carrying the name of a messenger boy, 401 East Franklin Street, to a prescription for a quantity of cocaine. Lumpkin was later rearrested on a charge of "selling and otherwise disposing of" the name of a messenger boy, and was arrested on a charge of illegally prescribing the drug for a number of patients. Lumpkin is now confined in the City Jail.

**MESSENGER BOY GIVEN
ORDER FOR DRUG**

Lumpkin then sent the messenger boy to his home, 207 West Cary Street, with a note for the drug. His mother was not in the house at the time, and a brother, J. H. Lumpkin, received the message. In the note Lumpkin asked his mother to let him have a dollar to redeem his clothes, which he said he had pawned in order to secure bail. As his brother was fumbling in his pocket to secure the dollar bill asked for, the messenger boy told him that he had another note from Lumpkin, and that he did not know what to do with it. Lumpkin took this note, and found that it was addressed to Childrey, asking that a lot of heroin be sent to him.

**DECLINED TO SELL UNTIL
MONEY WAS FURNISHED**

The first note sent to Childrey was not honored by him on the ground that the messenger brought no money with him, and the druggist is alleged to have destroyed it. He sent a verbal reply by the messenger boy. However, the note which J. H. Lumpkin is said to have written, read:

"Please send me 50 cents' worth of
Continued on Fifth Page.)

MISS MARIE TAILOR TO WED

**"Most Beautiful Woman in World" En-
gaged to S. Bryce Wing.**

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, December 28.—Miss Marie Taylor, pronounced by Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, cousin to the Czar, to be "the most beautiful woman in the world," is to wed. The lucky chap is S. Bryce Wing, noted athlete, poloist and amateur driver.

The formal announcement was made to-day by Mrs. J. Lee Taylor, mother of the bride-to-be. The wedding is expected in the spring.

This beautiful American princess is the daughter of the famous banker, and granddaughter of Admiral Stirling, of Baltimore. Society reporters for several seasons have followed the custom of describing Miss Taylor her gown and her smiles, as the most delightful attraction of the horse show, which she always attended.

Miss Taylor is an accomplished horse-woman, a fearless and wonderful rider, and she is to be married to a boy—Mr. Wing is only twenty-four—who has been exhibiting in the society show rings since he was four.

Mr. Wing is prominent in the polo and hunting sets, both on Long Island and in the Virginias. He has long been an active member of Piping Rock, and in Virginia is active in the Warrenton Club and one other. At Millbrook hunt, in Dutchess County, his skill always brings rounds of applause from the society circles.

Miss Taylor and Mr. Wing have been so much together at horse shows, Newport, at Locust Valley, L. I., where the L. Stuart Wings have their handsome country place, that the engagement has been long expected.

FIVE LOSE LIVES IN FIRE

HARRY ALVEY, Wife and Children Burned to Death in Winter Home.

WINTERHAVEN, FLA., December 28.—Harry Alvey, a retired capitalist of Baltimore, Md., his wife and three children lost their lives when their winter home near here was burned early to-day. The charred bodies of the victims were found together in the ruins of what had been the children's room. The origin of the fire has not been determined.

Prominent in Maryland.
FREDERICK, MD., December 28.—Alvey was the son of the former Chief Justice Richard H. Alvey, of the Maryland Court of Appeals. Mrs. Alvey, before her marriage, was Miss Bertha Keyser, well known in Baltimore society.

The Alveys went to Florida to live about three years ago.

HE'S 100, AND LIKES IT

John Bach Celebrates Centenary, and Is "Hearty as a Buck."

NEWARK, N. J., December 28.—How to live to be 100 and like it, if John Ernest Bach, who writes about it, might be one of the six best sellers. But John was too busy celebrating his centenary to-day to put pen to paper, and he never learned to use a typewriter.

"One hundred years old and hearty as a buck," said Mr. Bach. He lives with his granddaughter, Mrs. Frank J. Brohm here.

Up to a few years ago Mr. Bach used to chase his great-grandchildren up the stairs. Now he doesn't do that, because he thinks it's rather undignified for a man of his year.

C. A. PERKINS SLATED

Whitman Will Make His Assistant District Attorney.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, December 28.—Governor-elect Whitman announced shortly after noon to-day that immediately after becoming Governor he would formally appoint Assistant District Attorney Charles Albert Perkins as district attorney.

Dr. Charles A. Perkins, father of the district attorney, while head of Adelphi Academy, gave Mr. Whitman his first job when he appointed him a teacher in that institution, following Mr. Whitman's graduation from Adelphi College in 1891. Assistant District Attorney Perkins has been head of the indictment bureau in the prosecutor's office for years.

MEMORIAL TO RIIS

Friends will Gather About Tree of Light in Madison Square.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, December 28.—Friends of Jacob A. Riis, the late social reformer, will gather about the Tree of Light in Madison Square at 11 o'clock Monday evening, and a musical program will be carried out.

A peace hymn will be sung by Oskan-ton, a Mohawk Indian, garbed in native costume, and a memorial hymn to the city's New Year's hymn, written expressly for Mr. Riis last year. A trained chorus of 300 voices will sing.

BIG ORDER FROM WAR ZONE

Contracts for 65,000 Tons of High Carbonized Steel Rounds Given Out.

PITTSBURGH, PA., December 28.—Orders for 65,000 tons of high carbonized steel rounds appeared in the Pittsburgh district to-day. The rounds, for France and 15,000 tons for Russia. Recently 26,000 tons of this grade of steel, used in making shrapnel shells, were shipped to Europe.

VIGOROUS PROTEST TO GREAT BRITAIN BY UNITED STATES

**Improvement in Treatment
of American Commerce
Is Insisted Upon.**

**ENGLAND WARNED THAT
MUCH FEELING IS AROUSED**

**Public Criticism General Over
Unwarranted Interference
With Trade.**

NOTE TO BE SENT TO GREY

Policy Regarded as Directly Responsible for Depression in Many Industries.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—The United States government to-day dispatched a long note to Great Britain insisting on an early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by British fleets. It warned England that much feeling had been aroused in this country, and that public criticism was general over unwarranted interference with the legitimate foreign trade of the United States.

The document, constituting the strongest representation on the subject made by the United States to any of the belligerents, was called to Ambassador Page, to be formally presented to Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary. Its preparation was begun a month ago by Solicitor General Johnson, Counselor Robert Lansing and Secretary Bryan, and during the last two weeks had the personal attention of President Wilson, who revised its phraseology with minute care.

As the detailed point of view of the United States in the numerous specific cases of detentions and seizures of cargoes had been set forth in a series of emphatic protests, most of which have gone unheeded, to-day's communication was couched in general terms, covering the entire subject of the relations between the United States and Great Britain as affected by the latter's naval policy, considered highly objectionable to this government.

The note declares at the outset that the representations are made in a friendly spirit, but that the United States considers it best to speak in terms of frankness lest silence be construed as an acquiescence to a policy of Great Britain which infringes the rights of American citizens under the laws of the nations.

**INTENDED FOR ALL MEMBERS
OF THE TRIPLE ENTENTE**

Since France has adopted virtually the same decrees on contraband as Great Britain, to-day's note is a statement intended for all members of the triple entente.

The document points out that complaints on every side and public criticisms in the United States hold the British policy as directly responsible for the depression in many American industries. Reimbursement alone for cargoes unlawfully detained or seized, it states, does not remedy the evil, as the chief difficulty is the moral effect on American exporters, who are restrained from taking risks or hazards in the legitimate trade between the United States and other neutral countries.

Feeling has been aroused on the subject to such an extent, the communication feels compelled to demand information as to Great Britain's attitude, in order that it may take such measures as would protect American citizens in their rights.

Up to the present, it points out, was patient at first, realizing that hostilities had heaped a mass of burdens on the British government, and thinking of an early adjustment of the situation would come. Five months have elapsed, it asserts, with no improvement in the situation. In the meantime, American shippers have availed themselves of various suggestions from the British government, such as shipping cargoes to definitely named consignees in neutral countries, and the taking out of certificates from consuls in this country, which it hoped would secure the British Foreign Office that the allied fleets consequently would cease detentions of these cargoes. The situation, however, is described as having hardly improved after these concessions.

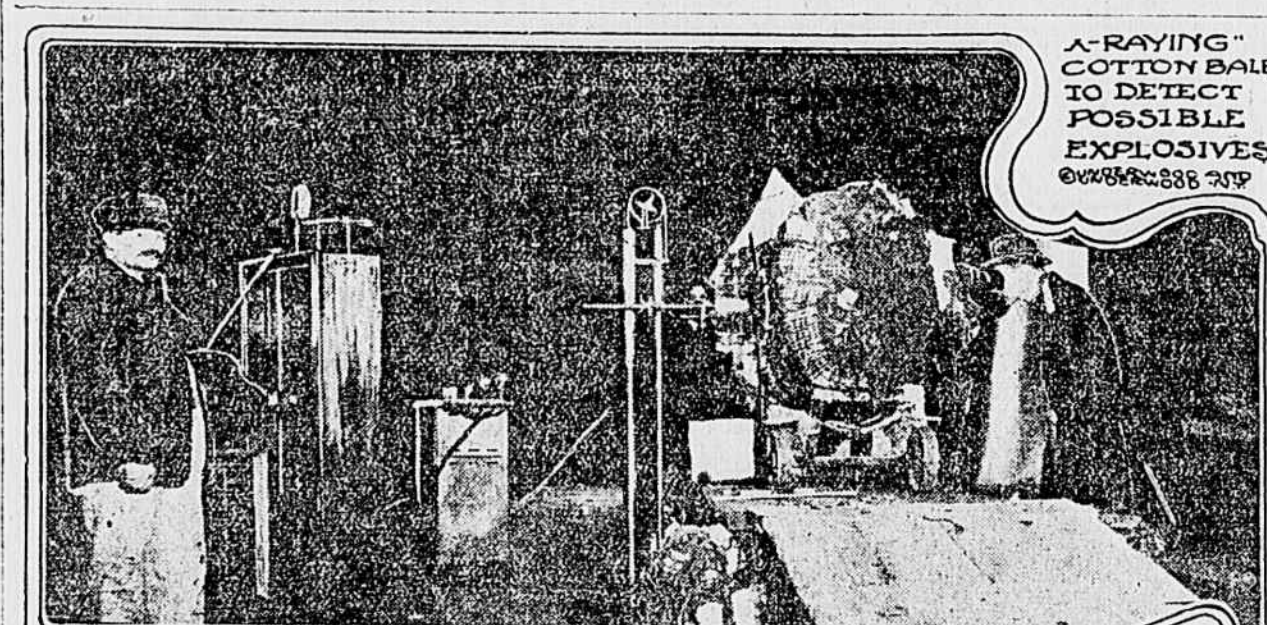
HEREFORE OF FREEDOM OF SEAS

Reference is made in the note to the high principles of equity which have actuated Great Britain in her championship in the past of the freedom of the seas to neutral commerce, and the hope is expressed that even though a belligerent herself, she will realize the seriousness to the neutral of continued interference.

The discussion of these articles, which Great Britain has taken from the generally accepted lists of noncontraband and placed on the list of absolute contraband, the American government declared that the allied fleets have been regarding absolute and conditional contraband as in the same class, whereas international law defines absolute contraband as consisting of those articles intended directly for the use of an army or navy, and conditional contraband those articles susceptible of use by armed forces, but the best known of the younger money brokers in Wall Street.

The American note, mentioning here that foodstuffs are conditional contraband, since they may be destined for the use of a civil population as well as an army, says the United States is in entire agreement with the doctrine expressed by Lord Salisbury, British Foreign Secretary, in his correspondence with the Washington government concerning the shipment of foodstuffs to the Transvaal during the Boer War in South Africa. Lord Salisbury wrote then:

VIOLENT STORM DELAYS WAR OPERATIONS IN WEST



**A-RAYING"
COTTON BALES
TO DETECT
POSSIBLE
EXPLOSIVES**

PHOTOS
UNDER-
WOOD
HANS HALLE'S
INFERNAL
MACHINE

The recent attempt in New Orleans to ship an infernal machine, containing almost 100 pounds of dynamite, aboard a British mule transport to France has resulted in a vigorous search of all shipments for abroad. For fear that other German sympathizers may attempt similar feats, all cotton bales shipped from the United States to Great Britain are examined thoroughly, as shown in the photo by an X-ray machine.

FRANK IS GRANTED APPEAL BY LAMAR

**Sentenced to Be Hanged on January 22, but Action Causes
Stay of Execution.**

NEW QUESTIONS INVOLVED

**Celebrated Georgia Case Now
Comes Before Supreme Court
of United States.**

WASHINGTON, December 28.—Justice Lamar, of the United States Supreme Court, to-day granted an appeal for the refusal of the Federal District Court for Northern Georgia to release on habeas corpus proceedings Leo M. Frank, under death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, at Atlanta.

Frank has been sentenced to be hanged on January 22, but Justice Lamar's action causes a stay of execution. Thirty days are given for the record of the proceedings in the lower court to be filed in the Supreme Court here. The State of Georgia then may ask that the hearing of the case be advanced. Such suggestions generally are granted.

As a result of Justice Lamar's action to-day, the entire court will pass upon Frank's right to seek release from custody on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the trial court in Fulton County, Ga., lost jurisdiction over him by its failure to have him present when the jury returned its verdict.

Should the Supreme Court decide Frank was not entitled to the benefit of the habeas corpus writ, the State of Georgia would no longer be barred from carrying out the death sentence. If the court decides he was entitled to the writ, the case probably would be remanded to the District Court for the taking of evidence on the petition praying for the writ.

Should the Supreme Court eventually decide that Frank must be released from custody, it was said, a further question, about which there is uncertainty, would arise as to the power of the State to indict and try him a second time. It is said authorities differ as to whether the first trial would be regarded as having placed Frank in "jeopardy."

**FRANK'S FATE IN HANDS
OF LAMAR A SECOND TIME**

This was the second time Frank's fate has rested in Justice Lamar's hands. After the Georgia Supreme Court had declined to set aside the verdict of conviction, Justice Lamar was asked to issue a writ of error for the Supreme Court to review the case. He declined, on the ground that no Federal question was presented, inasmuch as questions of procedure were for the States to decide. Justice Lamar, and eventually the entire court, pursued the same course.

OPPOSING FORCES MAKE NO PROGRESS ON EITHER FRONT

**Battle Lines Undergo Slight
Changes in Past
Few Days.**

**GERMANS DO NOT SUCCEED
IN CAPTURING WARSAW**

Number of Wounded Shows
Fighting on Christmas Day
Fiercest in Months.

FRENCH LOST SOME TRENCHES

Both Sides Make Unsuccessful Demonstrations at Various
Points.

**Forces Remain
in Same Positions**

A VIOLENT storm has temporarily stopped important military operations along most of the battle front in Belgium and France. In this territory the positions of the opposing forces remain virtually the same as they have been for weeks past.

In the eastern arena the official reports indicate a similar condition, so far as progress by either side is concerned. Petrograd reports, however, that between the Piltin River and the Upper Vistula the Germans are now on the defensive.

The Russians also report the capture of more than 20,000 prisoners, to which reference was made in previous announcements. A Petrograd dispatch, by way of London, says that all the important passes on the Carpathians are again in Russian hands.

The United States government has made strong representations to Great Britain, insisting on an early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet.

A long note has been forwarded to the British Foreign Secretary, through Ambassador Page, covering the relations between the United States and Great Britain as affected by the British naval policy, which is considered "highly objectionable" by the American government.

The British government, through the naval and military authorities, apparently further action over British towns by German raiders, has issued a warning to the people to take to cover should the sound of firing be heard.

LONDON, December 28 (11 P. M.).—The battle lines in the east and west have undergone few changes in the past few days. French and German reports agree that the Germans have captured further sections of trenches near Hallbeke, south of Ypres. The French assert that the Germans gave up trenches on the first line, to the extent of about 800 or 900 yards in the Lens region. Further action, while unsuccessful demonstrations have been made from both sides at various points along the extended lines.

The reports of the numbers of wounded both armies are sending back from the lines in Belgium appear to show that the fighting on Christmas in that country was the fiercest of the past month. Correspondents in the rear say the Belgians, as a result of several days' sniping, captured nearly 3,000 Germans, with only small losses to themselves.

According to Russian reports, German attempts to capture Warsaw have failed, while the Berlin official statement says there is general confidence that the German and Austro-Hungarian forces are making progress along the front.

French newspapers are enthusiastic over the raid by the Zeppelin raider, and seaplanes on Cuxhaven. They consider improbable the German statement that, although ships at Cuxhaven and the gas works were hit by bombs, no damage was done.

The naval writers speculate on the most remarkable engagement of twentieth century warfare. They conclude that the German ships feared to give battle to the British cruisers because of the uncertainty as to whether the British battleships were lurking behind them. The fact that the Zeppelins were driven off is taken by some as evidence that the Zeppelin raider is an untrustworthy craft. Others think it means that the Germans are hubbaling all their dirigibles for a grand raid on England.

Some writers argue that if Cuxhaven can thus be attacked, why not Heligoland, Wilhelmshaven, and even the Kiel Canal?

The only damage the British expedition sustained was the loss of several hydroplanes, while Commander Hewlett was the only person who lost his life.

The British people are losing whatever fear of the Zeppelins they held, perhaps prematurely, but the exploits of the airman on the Continent and the scouting trip of the German flyer over Kent on Christmas show there is a strong possibility that the Taubes may repeat over London the visit with bombs which they paid over Paris and Warsaw.

The authorities issued a warning tonight of the danger to people in the